

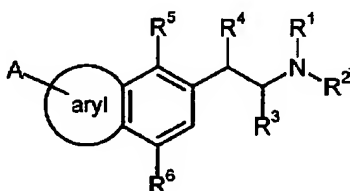
U.S. Patent Application No. 10/723,208
 Amendment dated June 1, 2005
 Reply to Office Action of April 8, 2005

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A compound represented by Formula I:



wherein R^1 , and R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen or an alkyl group and

R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1 ;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1, R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7 ;

R^6 is H, OR^7 , $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7 , $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is at least one aryl group;

A is chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl group, $C(=O)OR^7$, OR^7 , CR^7 , $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3 ; and

R^7 is H, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, $C_{1-3}CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$,

$C_{1-3}CO_2H$, or $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}alkyl$, with the proviso that when R^1 , R^2 , and R^4 each are hydrogen, R^5 and R^6 do not represent OR^7 at the same time.

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2. (currently amended) The compound of claim 1, wherein R^1 , and R^2 , R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen H or C_{1-3} alkyl and R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1 ;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1, R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7 ;

R^6 is H, OR^7 , $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7 , $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, $C(=O)OR^7$, OR^7 , CR^7 , $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3 ;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3} alkyl, $C_{1-3}CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$ alkyl, or C_{1-3} alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$ alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3} alkoxy.

3. (withdrawn) A method of controlling normal or elevated intraocular pressure comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a composition comprising at least one compound of claim 1.

4. (currently amended) The method of claim 3, wherein R^1 , and R^2 , R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl and R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1 ;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1, R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7 ;

R^6 is H, OR^7 , $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7 , $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and

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R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, $C(=O)OR^7$; OR^7 , CR^7 , $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3 ;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3} alkyl, $C_{1-3}CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$ alkyl, or C_{1-3} alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$ alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or C_{1-3} alkoxy.

5. (withdrawn) A method for the treatment of glaucoma comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a composition comprising at least one compound of claim 1.

6. (currently amended) The method of claim 5, wherein R^1 ; and R^2 , R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl and R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^4 is H or OR^1 ;

R^5 is $OCOR^1$, $OCOR^2$, or OR^7 ;

R^6 is H, OR^7 , $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7 , $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, $C(=O)OR^7$; OR^7 , CR^7 , $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3 ;

R^7 is H, C_{1-3} alkyl, $C_{1-3}CONR^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$ alkyl, or C_{1-3} alkyl substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}$ alkyl, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}alkyl)_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$,

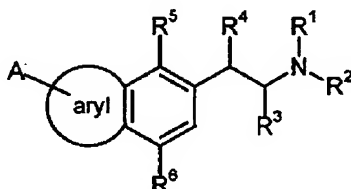
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NHC(=NH)NH₂, or C₁₋₃alkoxy.

7. (original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of claim 1 and at least one carrier.

8. (withdrawn) A method to activate or bind to serotonin receptors comprising administering an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1 to a patient.

9. (currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound represented by Formula I:



wherein R¹, and R², R³ are independently chosen from hydrogen or an alkyl group and

R³ is C₁₋₃ alkyl;

R⁴ is H or OR¹;

R⁵ is OCON(R¹, R²), OCOR¹, or OR⁷;

R⁶ is H, OR⁷, CONR¹R², CH₂OR⁷, CO₂R¹R², N(R¹R²), with the proviso that both R⁵ and R⁶ are not H;

Aryl is at least one aryl group;

A is chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl group, C(=O)OR⁷, OR⁷, CR⁷, C(=O)NR¹R², SO₂(NR¹R²), halogen, or CF₃; and

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R^7 is H, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, $C_{1-3} \text{CONR}^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, or $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}\text{alkyl}$, and at least one ophthalmologically acceptable carrier.

10. (currently amended) The composition of claim 9, wherein

R^1 ; R^2, R^3 are independently chosen from hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl and R^3 is $C_{1-3}\text{alkyl}$;

R^4 is H or OR^1 ;

R^5 is $OCON(R^1, R^2)$, $OCOR^1$, or OR^7 ;

R^6 is H, OR^7 , $CONR^1R^2$, CH_2OR^7 , $CO_2R^1R^2$, $N(R^1R^2)$, with the proviso that both R^5 and R^6 are not H;

Aryl is phenyl, pyridinyl, or thienyl;

A is chosen from hydrogen, $C_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$, $C(=O)OR^7$; OR^7 , CR^7 , $C(=O)NR^1R^2$, $SO_2(NR^1R^2)$, halogen, or CF_3 ; and

R^7 is H, $C_{1-3}\text{alkyl}$, $C_{1-3} \text{CONR}^1R^2$, $C_{1-3}N(R^1R^2)$, $C_{1-3}CO_2H$, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}\text{alkyl}$, or $C_{1-3}\text{alkyl}$ substituted with hydroxyl, $C_{1-3}CO_2C_{1-3}\text{alkyl}$, $C_{1-3}CON(C_{1-3}\text{alkyl})_2$, $C(=NH)NH_2$, $NHC(=NH)NH_2$, or $C_{1-3}\text{alkoxy}$.

11. (previously submitted) A method of controlling normal or elevated intraocular pressure comprising administering to a subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of the composition of claim 9.

12. (previously submitted) The method of controlling normal or elevated intraocular pressure comprising administering to a subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of the composition of claim 10.

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13. (previously submitted) A method for the treatment of glaucoma comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of the composition of claim 9.

14. (previously submitted) The method for the treatment of glaucoma comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of the composition of claim 10.